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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

NOVEMBER DATA
1985

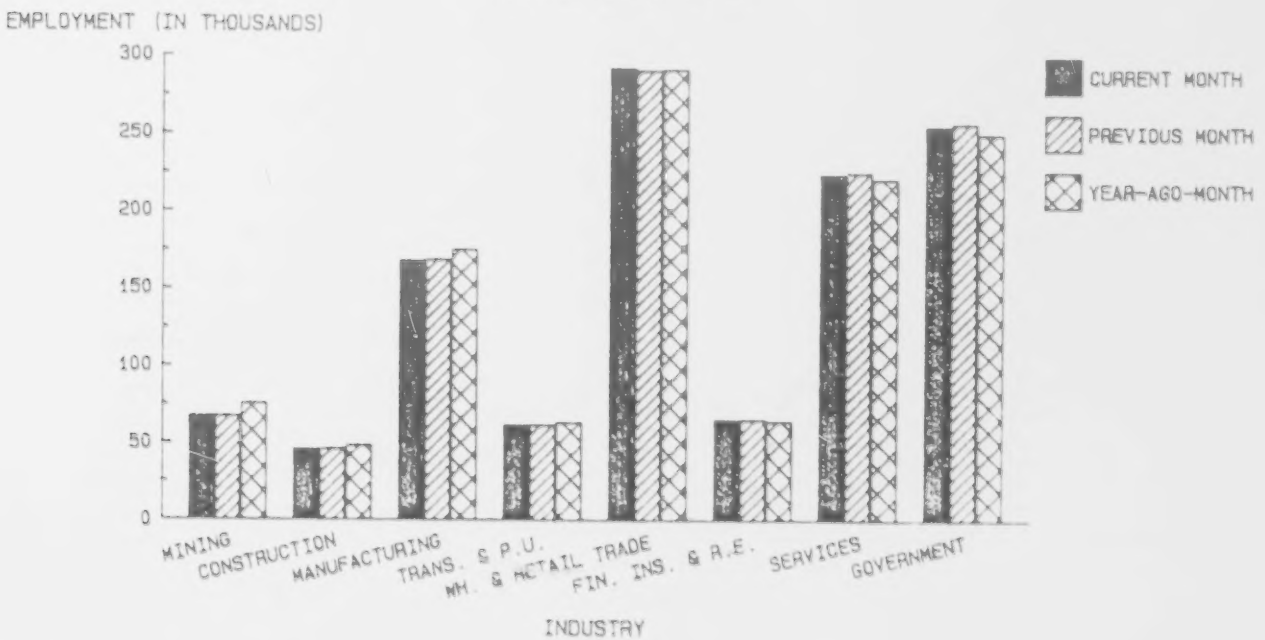
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Employment in Oklahoma during November totaled 1,438,700 according to the latest estimates based on the place-of-residence or current population survey method. This compared to the revised October estimate 1,453,600 or a moderate 14,900 decline during the latest 30-day period. Seasonality had a significant impact on the reduced employment level as agriculture slipped by 10,700 during the latest reporting period. During this same time frame, domestic service, self-employed and unpaid family workers employment dropped 4,100 while wage and salary employment showed a cutback of 3,200 jobs. Comparisons of annual changes in November data, show employment advanced 2,800 from the same month last year.

Unemployment moved higher in November, reaching 108,500. This was 1,700 above the October level and 7,400 greater than recorded in November last year. This increase, combined with lower labor force, resulted in a jobless rate of 7.0 percent compared to 6.8 percent last month and 6.6 percent a year ago.

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
OKLAHOMA
NOVEMBER, 1985



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NONFARM EMPLOYMENT DECLINES OVER MONTH

Non-farm wage and salary employment in Oklahoma declined in November to 1,182,300, off 3,200 from October. The decline was general, being shared by six of the eight major industry divisions. Only mining, with a nominal gain of 100, and trade with a seasonal advance of 1,400 moved counter to the general downward trend. Government recorded the largest employment decline of any industry division in November from October with a loss of 1,800 jobs; a cutback shared by federal, state, and local units, services recorded the second largest reduction over the month with a drop 1,200 workers, a decline traced to numerous components, most notably in business and recreational services. Smaller job losses ranging from 200 to 800 were observed in manufacturing, construction, transportation-public utilities, and finance-insurance-real estate. The reduction in factory employment totaled 800, centered in the machinery component, essentially in the general industrial machinery manufacturing category. Construction employment slipped 500 seasonally while a reduction in trucking and warehousing was responsible for a loss of 200 workers in transportation-public utilities. Finance insurance-real estate jobs dropped by a similar number as reductions of 100 each were observed in banking and among insurance carriers.

November nonfarm wage and salary employment was off 9,900 from one year ago. Two industries, mining and manufacturing, were generally responsible for the reduction in the number of jobs reported in the state in November from one year ago. Mining employment dropped 8,200 due to the general downward trend in oil and gas activities while manufacturing employment was down by 7,200 workers as reductions were generally in the durable goods categories. Other industries reporting fewer jobs in November from one year ago were construction off 2,600, and transportation-public utilities, down 1,700, jobs.

Four industry divisions recorded additions to employment over the year ended in November. Government had the largest advance, a gain of 4,900 federal, state, and local jobs. Services employment also advanced, up 3,100 jobs; led by the business and health service components. Over the year, finance-insurance-real estate climbed by 1,000 jobs, primarily traced to personnel additions by credit agencies other than banks and real estate establishments. Finally, wholesale-retail trade rose 800 as a gain of 2,000 jobs in the retail sector more than offset a reduction of 1,200 wholesale jobs.

STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE DATA

Unemployment rates declined in 32 of Oklahoma's 77 counties in November compared with the previous month, while joblessness increased in 42 and remained unchanged in the remaining 3 counties. Statewide, unemployment rose in November, increasing to 7.0 percent from 6.8 percent in October. At the national level, the unemployment rate dropped to 6.7 percent from the estimated 6.8 percent recorded in October.

Year-ago comparisons showed that unemployment rates were higher in 44 counties this November, lower in 30, and unchanged in 3 counties. The State rate of 7.0 percent was higher than the 6.6 percent measured in November of 1984, while the national rate was 0.2 percentage points lower than last year.

Among the 4 metropolitan statistical areas, the Enid unemployment rate increased slightly in November and stood a full 1.0 percent higher than a year ago, while Lawton dropped slightly on both a month to month and annual comparison basis. The Oklahoma City MSA, rose to 5.9 percent in November a rise of 0.2 percent since October and 0.4 percent above last Novembers level. The Tulsa MSA also experienced the same magnitude of unemployment rate increase and finished November at 7.0 percent.

NOVEMBER INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

The number of claimants for unemployment benefits in Oklahoma for the week which ended November 23, 1985 reached 26,084. This represented an absolute increase of 3,770 over the month, or 16.9 percent more claims than were filed during October. This level is not really comparable to the 17,729 claimants reported November 1984, during a week which included a holiday. However, the latest number reported is only 738 more applicants than were reported during November 1983, when claimants numbered 25,348.

Duration patterns of the unemployment represented by claims for insured unemployment confirmed both the recency as well as the persistence of much of it in the state. The over-the-month increase of 1,682 (17.9 percent) in November raised the total number in the category of "under 5 weeks" to 9,403. There were 1,445 more in the "5-14 weeks" category, for a total of 9,910. Finally 643 were added to the "15 weeks over" category increasing the total for the period to 6,771.

The greatest number of claimants for jobless benefits--eighty-eight percent--were from five major industrial sources. Ranked in order of number from each, manufacturing (21.1 percent), was the greatest, followed by construction (19.2 percent), services (19.2 percent), trade (15.9 percent), and mining (12.4 percent). The number of claimants from manufacturing and construction increased over the month between October and November. During the same period, however, claimants from mining and trade decreased. The percentage of claimants from the services sector remained unchanged over the month. The most visible, absolute increase in the number of claims was from among those formerly employed in manufacturing. Their number increased 53.2 percent over the month, to reach a total of 5,495 in November. Claimants from construction increased 36.6 percent. In contrast, those who sought to receive unemployment benefits from mining actually decreased 145, for a 12.8 percent decrease over the month.

The classification of claimants by occupational attachment indicates that the largest number, 5,716 (21.6 percent) were from the miscellaneous occupations category. This was an increase, over the month, which displaced the number from structural work, which moved to second in rank order with 20.8 percent of the total. Other double digit percentage groups in occupational attachment were clerical (14.5 percent) and professional-technical-managerial (12.7 percent). These two increased in absolute number over the month, though each decreased as a percentage of the total.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY

Industry	Number	Percent of Total	Male	Female	Duration		
					Under 5 Weeks	5-14 Weeks	5 Weeks & Over
Total	26,084	100.0	17,345	8,739	9,403	9,910	6,771
Mining	3,240	12.4	2,816	424	985	1,412	843
Construction	5,018	19.2	4,717	301	1,708	2,063	1,247
Manufacturing	5,495	21.1	3,550	1,945	2,149	1,957	1,389
Transp. Pub. Util.	1,085	4.2	807	278	431	407	247
Trade	4,157	15.9	2,043	2,114	1,477	1,549	1,131
Fin.-Ins.-Real Est.	812	3.1	228	584	262	296	254
Services	5,044	19.2	2,358	2,646	1,830	1,828	1,346
Other	1,273	4.9	826	447	561	398	314

* Data for week ending November 23, 1985

OKLAHOMA STATEWIDE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Manufacturing production workers in Oklahoma worked an average of 42.2 hours each week, earned an average hourly wage of $9.99 and were paid an average weekly salary of $421.58 during November 1985. This average workweek was one hour longer, on average, than it was a month earlier, though the same average length, essentially, as reported a year earlier. The average hourly earnings, 21 cents more than during October, was associated with an average weekly salary increase, over the month, of $18.64.

The over-the-month average increase in salaries in durable goods manufacturing was $28.53, which pushed up the average salary for this group of industries to $454.65 a week. This was associated with a 43.3 hour week, on average, and a $10.50 average hourly, wage which was thirty-three cents an hour more than reported the previous month.

Increases in average weekly salaries were reported in all durable goods manufacturing sectors except stone, clay and glass products and oil field machinery. A salary decrease in stone, clay and glass products was quite small. The $12.33 average weekly salary decrease in the manufacturing of oil field machinery was associated with a seven-tenths an hour reduction in the workweek and a loss, on average, of twelve cents in the hourly wage. The most prominent salary increase occurred in the manufacture of transportation equipment. The over-the-month average weekly increase was $99.61, increasing the weekly wage to $628.24. The average workweek extended 4.9 hours, for a total of 45.1, and the average hourly wage rate rose $.78 an hour to equal $13.93.

In nondurable goods manufacturing, salaries in petroleum refining averaged $518.74, an over-the-month increase that was the greatest of this group of industries. The workweek increased 1.5 hours for a 40.4 hour week, on average, as hourly wages increased $.24 to equal $12.84. In contrast, the lowest weekly salary in nondurable goods increased over the month $10.17 for a weekly average of $191.84. For the same period, the workweek increased 1.6 hours to 38.6 as the salary average was raised six cents to $4.97 an hour.

Average hours and earnings for workers in five nonmanufacturing industries are also reported in this publication. Average weekly salaries for construction dipped $15.52 over the month to $390.56. Hours worked, on average, dropped to 34.2 hours a week. This was an 1.8 hour drop, over the month, and 4.3 hours less, on average, than a year earlier. While employment statewide in oil and gas extraction increased, the average weekly hours increased to 42.7. Though virtually no change over the month, this was shorter than a year earlier by almost an hour. The average hourly wage of $10.66 was associated with an average weekly salary of $455.15, an over-the-month decrease of $2.77.

Workers in retail trade (except eating and drinking places) earned, on average, $189.72, or $3.08 a week less than during the previous month. The average length of the workweek decreased over-the-month a fraction. There was virtually no change in the over-the-month decrease of the average hourly wage of $6.12. Wholesale trade workers earned average weekly salaries of $366.21, an increase of $5.61, but the workweek remained essentially unchanged. And finally, as during previous months, public utilities employees earned weekly salaries, which , on average were among the highest in the labor market at $511.63. This represented an over-the-month average increase of $8.60,and was associated with an average workweek of 41.8 hour and an average hourly wage of $12.24.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

Item	Number (In Thousands)			% Chg.	Absolute Change	
	Nov. 1985p	Oct. 1985r	Nov. 1984p	Oct.85 Nov.85	Oct.85 Nov.85	Nov.84 Nov.85
Total Labor Force †	1547.2	1560.4	1537.0	- 0.9	-13.2	10.2
Unemployment	108.5	106.8	101.1	1.6	1.7	7.4
Unemployment Rate	7.0	6.8	6.6			
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)						
Total Employment	1438.7	1453.6	1435.9	- 1.0	-14.9	2.8
Agriculture	45.6	56.3	46.0	-19.0	-10.7	- 0.4
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	174.3	178.4	179.0	- 2.4	- 4.1	- 4.7
Idled by Labor Disputes	.4	0	0	400	400	400
† Based on place-of-residence concept.						
Wage and Salaries Workers, Total *	1182.3	1185.5	1192.2	- 0.3	- 3.2	- 9.9
Manufacturing	168.3	169.1	175.5	- 0.5	- 0.8	- 7.2
Durable Goods	104.0	105.0	110.2	- 1.0	- 1.0	- 6.2
Lumber & Wood Products	3.2	3.3	3.3	- 3.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	10.7	10.8	11.1	- 0.9	- 0.1	- 0.4
Primary Metal Industries	3.8	4.0	4.2	- 5.0	- 0.2	- 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	16.8	16.9	17.6	- 0.6	- 0.1	- 0.8
Fab. Structural Metal Products	8.6	8.7	9.2	- 1.1	- 0.1	- 0.6
Machinery Exc. Electrical	33.9	34.5	36.2	- 1.7	- 0.6	- 2.3
Construction & Related Mach	12.9	12.9	14.2	0.0	0.0	- 1.3
Oil Field Machinery	8.2	8.1	9.3	1.2	0.1	- 1.1
General Industrial Machinery	6.1	6.8	6.7	-10.3	- 0.7	- 0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equip	11.2	11.1	12.1	0.9	0.1	- 0.9
Transportation Equipment	18.6	18.6	19.7	0.0	0.0	- 1.1
Motor Vehicle and Equip	11.5	11.4	12.1	0.9	0.1	- 0.6
Aircraft & Parts	6.6	6.7	7.1	- 1.5	- 0.1	- 0.5
Instruments & Related Products	2.3	2.2	2.2	4.5	0.1	0.1
Nondurable Goods	64.3	64.1	65.3	0.3	0.2	- 1.0
Food & Kindred Products	14.7	14.7	15.1	0.0	0.0	- 0.4
Apparel & Other Textile Products	9.7	9.6	9.5	1.0	0.1	0.2
Paper & Allied Products	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Printing & Publishing	11.8	11.8	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.6	6.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	7.4	7.3	8.3	1.4	0.1	- 0.9
Petroleum Refining	6.9	6.8	7.7	1.5	0.1	- 0.8
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	11.8	11.8	11.9	0.0	0.0	- 0.1
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.3	7.3	7.6	0.0	0.0	- 0.3
Mining	67.9	67.8	76.1	0.1	0.1	- 8.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	65.1	64.9	73.0	0.3	0.2	- 7.9
Construction	46.2	46.7	48.8	- 1.1	- 0.5	- 2.6
Heavy Construction Contractor	9.6	9.8	10.6	- 2.0	- 0.2	- 1.0
Transportation & Public Utilities Ex	62.1	62.3	63.8	- 0.3	- 0.2	- 1.7
Transportation	32.4	32.6	33.3	- 0.6	- 0.2	- 0.9
Railroad Transportation	2.1	2.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	- 0.3
Trucking & Warehousing	16.0	16.2	16.9	- 1.2	- 0.2	- 0.9
Communications & Electric, GA	29.7	29.7	30.5	0.0	0.0	- 0.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	292.5	291.1	291.7	0.5	1.4	0.8
Wholesale Trade	67.6	67.8	68.8	- 0.3	- 0.2	- 1.2
Retail Trade	224.9	223.3	222.9	0.7	1.6	2.0
General Merchandise Stores	31.1	30.1	31.3	3.3	1.0	- 0.2
Department Stores	13.2	12.5	14.0	5.6	0.7	- 0.8
Food Stores	37.9	38.3	39.1	- 1.0	- 0.4	- 1.2
Automotive Dealers & Service Sta	27.3	27.1	26.3	0.7	0.2	1.0
Apparel & Accessory Stores	14.8	14.2	15.4	4.2	0.6	- 0.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	65.8	66.0	64.8	- 0.3	- 0.2	1.0
Banking	21.1	21.2	22.0	- 0.5	- 0.1	- 0.9
Insurance Carriers	9.3	9.4	9.4	- 1.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Services	224.2	225.4	221.1	- 0.5	- 1.2	3.1
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11.3	11.5	11.7	- 1.7	- 0.2	- 0.4
Personal Services	11.9	11.9	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.4
Health Services	70.4	70.3	69.0	0.1	0.1	1.4
Hospitals	28.4	28.4	28.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Government	255.3	257.1	250.4	- 0.7	- 1.8	4.9
Federal Government	51.1	51.3	49.9	- 0.4	- 0.2	1.2
State and Local Government	204.2	205.8	200.5	- 0.8	- 1.6	3.7
State Government	72.0	72.4	71.0	- 0.6	- 0.4	1.0
Local Government	132.2	133.4	129.5	- 0.9	- 1.2	2.7

* These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1984 benchmark levels. Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
NOVEMBER 1985

Industry Group	Nov 1985p	Oct 1985r	Nov 1984r	Nov 1985p	Oct 1985r	Nov 1984r	Nov 1985p	Oct 1985r	Nov 1984r
MANUFACTURING	$394.63	$402.37	$401.28	40.6	41.1	41.8	$9.72	$9.79	$9.60
DURABLE GOODS	416.34	421.82	423.42	41.1	41.6	42.9	10.13	10.14	9.87
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	427.66	438.70	436.88	41.2	42.8	43.0	10.38	10.25	10.11
FABRICATED METALS	344.97	369.36	379.44	40.3	40.5	40.8	8.38	9.20	9.01
FAB. STRUC. METALS	351.96	389.16	371.21	42.5	43.0	46.9	9.73	9.81	9.49
MACH. EXCEPT ELEC.	413.53	521.83	445.08	42.5	43.0	46.9	9.73	9.81	9.49
OIL FIELD MACH.	435.34	435.90	438.88	41.5	41.2	41.6	10.49	10.58	10.55
ELEC. & ELEC. EQUIP.	402.38	399.12	400.68	39.8	39.4	42.4	10.11	10.13	9.45
TRANSP. EQUIP.	531.15	511.20	485.69	40.3	40.0	39.2	13.18	12.78	12.39
INSTRU. & REL. PROD.	407.63	447.38	409.19	41.3	43.1	43.3	9.87	10.38	9.45
NONDURABLE GOODS	354.32	366.92	360.19	39.5	40.1	39.8	8.97	9.15	9.05
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	319.18	328.60	313.16	40.3	41.7	40.2	7.92	7.88	7.79
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	180.93	184.97	183.22	37.0	36.7	37.7	4.89	5.04	4.86
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	417.38	422.93	399.56	41.0	43.2	39.6	10.18	9.79	10.09
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	382.42	384.61	383.60	40.9	41.4	42.2	9.48	9.41	9.72
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	369.72	366.99	416.99	39.0	39.0	42.9	9.48	9.41	9.72
PETROLEUM REFINING	487.52	502.92	490.49	38.6	38.1	38.5	12.63	13.20	12.74
NONMANUFACTURING									
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	452.41	474.35	471.49	42.4	43.8	43.9	10.67	10.83	10.74
CONSTRUCTION	404.28	425.47	432.06	36.0	38.4	38.0	11.23	11.08	11.37
PUBLIC UTILITIES	504.29	484.40	471.01	40.8	40.0	41.1	12.36	12.11	11.46
WHOLESALE TRADE	367.22	369.33	356.11	38.9	39.0	39.7	9.44	9.47	8.97
RETAIL TRADE*	194.04	197.81	193.44	31.5	31.2	31.2	6.16	6.34	6.20

Note: Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 123,9 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1984 benchmark.
Above industries have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.
P = Preliminary R = Revised. *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.
Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: NOVEMBER 1985

	AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE NOV 85	OCT 85	NOV 84
	U.S.	108,282,000	7,815,000	116,097,000	6.7	6.8	6.9
	OKLAHOMA	1,438,700	108,500	1,547,200	7.0	6.8	6.6
	COUNTIES						
1	ADAIR	7,830	620	8,450	7.3	7.6	8.3
2	ALFALFA	3,220	130	3,350	3.9	4.9	3.6
3	ATOKA	4,890	590	5,480	10.8	9.8	12.3
4	BEAVER	3,270	110	3,380	3.3	3.1	2.7
5	BECKHAM	8,930	960	9,890	9.7	10.6	8.8
6	BLAINE	5,480	450	5,930	7.6	7.8	5.5
7	BRYAN	13,950	1,160	15,110	7.7	7.1	8.0
8	CADDO	12,730	1,480	14,210	10.4	10.5	8.9
9	CANADIAN	32,300	2,050	34,350	6.0	5.5	4.7
10	CARTER	20,825	1,400	22,225	6.3	6.4	7.1
11	CHEROKEE	14,680	1,420	16,100	8.8	8.8	9.3
12	CHOCTAW	4,850	800	5,650	14.2	13.3	14.7
13	CIMARRON	1,510	90	1,600	5.6	5.2	3.7
14	CLEVELAND	74,100	4,125	78,225	5.3	5.0	4.7
15	COAL	1,960	240	2,200	10.9	10.1	13.5
16	COMANCHE	39,025	2,325	41,350	5.6	5.7	5.7
17	COTTON	2,340	130	2,470	5.3	5.7	5.5
18	CRAIG	7,560	570	8,130	7.0	6.8	5.7
19	CREEK	30,400	2,625	33,025	7.9	7.3	6.8
20	CUSTER	13,810	770	14,580	5.3	5.8	5.4
21	DELAWARE	10,440	920	11,360	8.1	7.4	8.5
22	DEWEY	3,040	150	3,190	4.7	5.5	6.8

	COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE NOV 85	OCT 85	NOV 84
23	ELLIS	2,530	160	2,690	5.9	5.5	6.1
24	GARFIELD	28,000	2,100	30,100	7.0	6.9	6.0
25	GARVIN	11,430	850	12,280	6.9	7.1	7.3
26	GRADY	19,070	1,820	20,890	8.7	8.9	7.7
27	GRANT	2,760	110	2,870	3.8	4.2	3.5
28	GREER	2,930	170	3,100	5.5	4.4	7.0
29	HARMON	1,770	110	1,880	5.9	5.4	5.8
30	HARPER	1,680	120	1,800	6.7	7.1	4.8
31	HASKELL	4,870	800	5,670	14.1	14.6	11.7
32	HUGHES	4,780	790	5,570	14.2	13.9	13.6
33	JACKSON	10,910	760	11,670	6.5	6.4	5.5
34	JEFFERSON	3,330	320	3,650	8.8	8.2	7.3
35	JOHNSTON	4,120	380	4,500	8.4	8.4	7.4
36	KAY	23,350	1,800	25,150	7.2	6.8	5.7
37	KINGFISHER	7,420	390	7,810	5.0	4.7	4.8
38	KIOWA	5,470	320	5,790	5.5	5.3	6.2
39	LATIMER	3,220	590	3,810	15.5	14.8	15.3
40	LEFLORE	12,030	1,590	13,620	11.7	11.2	12.0
41	LINCOLN	10,090	1,220	11,310	10.8	9.8	9.3
42	LOGAN	14,620	780	15,400	5.1	4.8	4.6
43	LOVE	2,510	230	2,740	8.4	8.7	10.6
44	McCLAIN	11,170	780	11,950	6.5	6.0	5.2
45	McCURTAIN	13,830	1,370	15,200	9.0	9.1	10.3
46	McINTOSH	5,920	530	6,450	8.2	7.7	10.5
47	MAJOR	3,770	210	3,980	5.3	7.0	4.7

	COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE NOV 85	OCT 85	NOV 84
48	MARSHALL	4,140	350	4,490	7.8	8.6	8.6
49	MAYES	15,850	1,730	17,580	9.8	8.7	9.7
50	MURRAY	5,520	450	5,970	7.5	8.3	8.0
51	MUSKOGEE	29,125	3,000	32,125	9.3	9.4	9.6
52	NOBLE	5,470	340	5,810	5.9	5.4	4.7
53	NOWATA	4,300	500	4,800	10.4	8.6	9.8
54	OKFUSKEE	4,130	480	4,610	10.4	10.3	10.4
55	OKLAHOMA	305,250	19,500	324,750	6.0	5.9	5.5
56	OKMULGEE	12,750	1,300	14,050	9.3	9.2	9.9
57	OSAGE	19,675	1,025	20,700	5.0	5.3	5.0
58	OTTAWA	12,100	1,400	13,500	10.4	9.9	9.0
59	PAWNEE	5,880	570	6,450	8.8	9.0	9.4
60	PAYNE	32,550	1,575	34,125	4.6	4.0	3.7
61	PITTSBURG	12,050	2,200	14,250	15.4	15.2	12.0
62	PONTOTOC	16,490	1,050	17,540	6.0	6.1	5.7
63	POTTAWATOMIE	29,725	2,175	31,900	6.8	6.4	5.9
64	PUSHMATAHA	2,950	430	3,380	12.7	11.9	13.5
65	ROGER MILLS	2,490	170	2,660	6.4	6.9	5.9
66	ROGERS	24,160	2,080	26,240	7.9	7.5	6.5
67	SEMINOLE	10,980	1,210	12,190	9.9	10.0	10.9
68	SEQUOYAH	14,720	1,360	16,080	8.5	9.5	8.5
69	STEPHENS	19,730	1,380	21,110	6.5	6.9	6.4
70	TEXAS	8,080	280	8,360	3.3	3.8	3.5
71	TILLMAN	4,270	320	4,590	7.0	6.6	7.7
72	TULSA	237,100	17,950	255,050	7.0	6.8	6.7

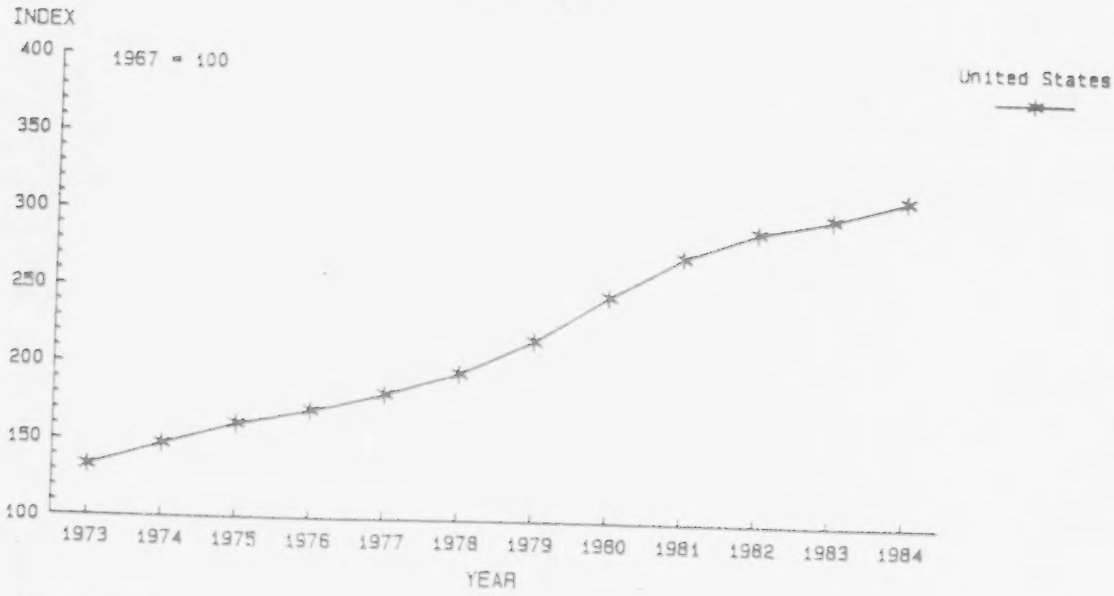
COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE NOV 85	OCT 85	NOV 84
73 WAGONER	21,680	1,330	23,010	5.8	5.8	5.4
74 WASHINGTON	24,610	1,300	25,910	5.0	4.4	3.9
75 WASHITA	6,610	520	7,130	7.3	7.7	6.6
76 WOODS	5,830	150	5,980	2.5	2.8	2.7
77 WOODWARD	11,780	940	12,720	7.4	7.6	6.1
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	467,200	29,400	496,600	5.9	5.7	5.3
TULSA MSA	333,000	25,000	358,000	7.0	6.7	6.5

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A. NORTHWEST	37700	2000	39,700	5.0
B. SOUTHWEST	52900	3800	56,700	6.7
C. NORTH CENTRAL	79500	5500	85,000	6.5
D. SOUTH CENTRAL	111700	8600	120,300	7.1
E. CENTRAL	362600	22700	385,300	5.9
F. TULSA	287200	21600	308,800	7.0
G. EAST CENTRAL	98100	8000	106,100	7.5
H. SOUTHERN	85800	6700	92,500	7.2
I. NORTHEAST	99000	8500	107,500	7.9
J. EASTERN	106700	9600	116,300	8.3
K. SOUTHEAST	53800	7800	61,600	12.7
L. CLEVELAND	63700	3800	67,500	5.6

* These are the geographical areas designated under the Job Training Partnership Act and includes all 77 counties.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973-1984



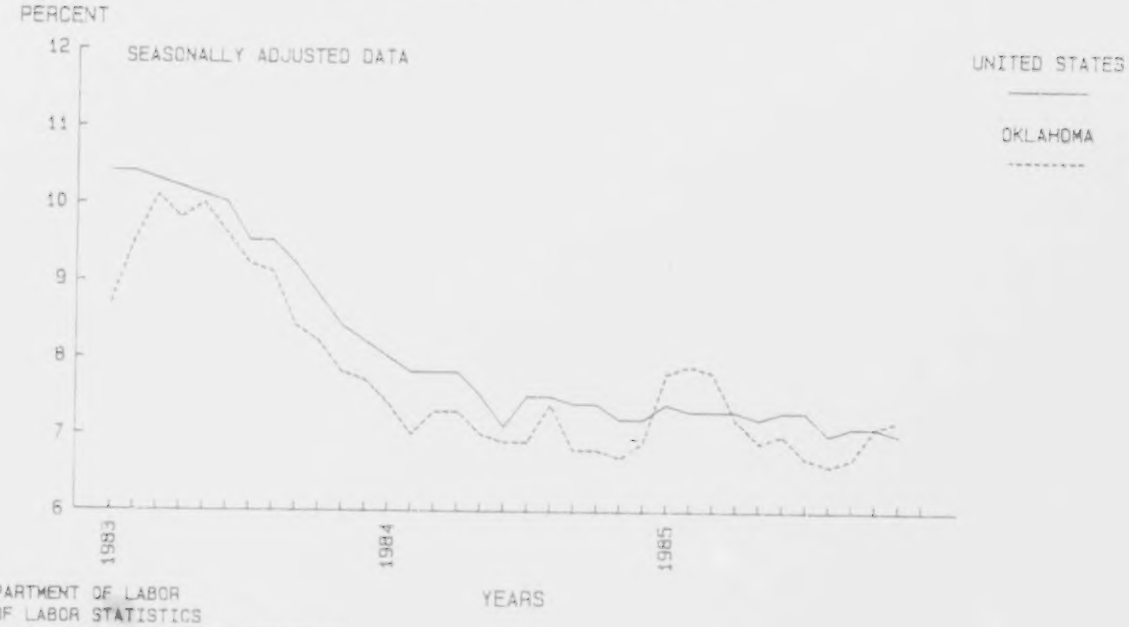
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL		MONTH			PERCENT CHANGE	
YEAR	INDEX	MONTH	1984	1985	PREV. YR.	PREV. MO.
1973	133.1	JAN	305.2	316.1	3.6	0.2
1974	147.7	FEB	306.6	317.4	3.5	0.4
1975	161.2	MAR	307.3	318.8	3.7	0.4
1976	170.5	APR	308.8	320.1	3.7	0.4
1977	181.5	MAY	309.7	321.3	3.7	0.4
1978	195.4	JUN	310.7	322.3	3.7	0.3
1979	217.4	JUL	311.7	322.8	3.6	0.2
1980	246.8	AUG	313.0	323.5	3.4	0.2
1981	272.4	SEP	314.5	324.5	3.2	0.3
1982	289.1	OCT	315.3	325.5	3.2	0.3
1983	298.4	NOV	315.3	326.6	3.6	0.3
1984	311.1	DEC	315.5			

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices call Research and Planning Division (405) 521-3735.

COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA 1983-1985

MONTH	1983 UNADJ. U.S.	1983 UNADJ. OK	1983 ADJ. U.S.	1983 ADJ. OK	1984 UNADJ. U.S.	1984 UNADJ. OK	1984 ADJ. U.S.	1984 ADJ. OK	1985 UNADJ. U.S.	1985 UNADJ. OK	1985 ADJ. U.S.	1985 ADJ. OK	MONTH
JAN	11.4	9.2	10.4	8.7	8.6	7.9	8.0	7.4	8.0	8.3	7.4	7.8	JAN
FEB	11.3	10.1	10.4	9.5	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.8	8.4	7.3	7.9	FEB
MAR	10.8	10.0	10.3	10.1	8.1	7.3	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.8	MAR
APR	10.0	9.6	10.2	9.8	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.3	7.2	APR
MAY	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.0	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.2	6.9	MAY
JUN	10.2	9.8	10.0	9.6	7.4	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.0	JUN
JUL	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.2	7.5	7.1	7.5	6.9	7.4	6.9	7.3	6.7	JUL
AUG	9.0	8.8	9.5	9.1	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.4	6.9	6.4	7.0	6.6	AUG
SEP	8.8	8.1	9.2	8.4	7.1	6.6	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.4	7.1	6.7	SEP
OCT	8.4	7.9	8.8	8.2	7.0	6.6	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.1	OCT
NOV	8.1	7.7	8.4	7.8	6.9	6.6	7.2	6.7	6.7	7.2	7.0	7.2	NOV
DEC	8.0	7.5	8.2	7.7	7.0	6.7	7.2	6.9					DEC
AVE	9.5	9.0	--	--	7.5	7.0	--	--					AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1984 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research & Planning Division.